



WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1	1. A method of preventing or treating a disease characterized by amyloid
2	deposit in a patient, comprising administering an effective dosage of an antibody that
3	specifically binds to the amyloid deposit or a component thereof to the patient.
1	2. The method of claim 1, wherein the disease is Alzheimer's disease.
1	3. The method of claim 1, wherein the amyloid deposit comprises
2	aggregated Aβ peptide.
1	4. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is a human.
1	5. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is asymptomatic.
1	6. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is under 50.
1	7. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient has inherited risk factors
2	indicating susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease.
1	8. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient has no known risk factors
2	for Alzheimer's disease.
1	9. The method of claim 2, wherein the antibody specifically binds to Aβ
2	peptide.
1	10. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is a human antibody.
1	11. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.
1	12. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.
1	13. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is a mouse antibody.
1	14. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.
1	15. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal
2	antibody.
1	16. The method of claim 14 wherein the antibody is a rabbit antibody

1	17. The method of claim 1, further comprising administering an effective
2	dosage of a second antibody that binds to the amyloid deposit or a component thereof.
1	18. The method of claim 15, wherein the isotype of the antibody is IgG1
2	or IgG4.
1	19. The method of claim 15, wherein the isotype of the antibody is IgG2
2	or IgG3.
1	20. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.
1	21. The method of claim 9, wherein a chain of the antibody is fused to a
2	heterologous polypeptide.
1	22. The method of claim 9, wherein the dosage of antibody is at least 1
2	mg/kg body weight of the parient.
1	23. The method of claim 9, wherein the dosage of antibody is at least 10
2	mg/kg body weight of the patient.
1	24. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is administered with a
2	carrier as a pharmaceutical composition.
1	25. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody binds to an epitope
2	within residues 1-28 of AB
1	26. The method of claim 25, wherein the antibody binds to an epitope
2	within residues 1-10 of Aβ
1	27. The method of claim 25, wherein the antibody binds to an epitope
2	within residues 1-16 of Aβ.
1	28. The method of claim 25, wherein the antibody binds to an epitope
2	within residues 1-5 of Aβ.
1	29. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody is a human antibody to
2	Aβ prepared from B cells from a human immunized with an Aβ peptide.



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	1	30. The method of claim, wherein the human immunized with Aβ peptide
	2	is the patient.
	1	31. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody specifically binds to Aβ
	2	peptide without binding to full-length amyloid precursor protein (APP).
	1	32. The method of claim 1, wherein the agent is administered
	2	intraperitoneally, orally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, topically or intravenously.
	1	33. The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is administered by
	2	administering a polynucleotide encoding at least one antibody chain to the patient,
	3	wherein the polynucleotide is expressed to produce the antibody chain in the patient.
	1	34. The method of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide encodes heavy
Õ	2	and light chains of the antibody, which polynucleotide is expressed to produce the heavy
	3	and light chains in the patient.
<u></u>	1	35. The method of 1, further comprising monitoring the patient for level
	2	of administered antibody in the blood of the patient.
	1	36. The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is administered in
J V	2	multiple dosages over a period of at least six months.
	1	27. The mostle of a California is a second and a california is a second an
L	2	37. The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is administered as a
		sustained release composition.
	1	38. A method of preventing or treating Alzheimer's disease, comprising
	2	administering an effective dosage of a polypeptide comprising an active fragment of AB
	3	that induces an immune response to Aβ in the patient.
	1	39. The method of claim 38, wherein the fragment comprises an epitope
	2	within amino acids 1-12 of AB
	1	40. The method of claim 38, wherein the fragment comprises an epitope
	2	within amino acids 1-16 of Aβ.
	1	41. The method of claim 38, wherein the fragment comprises an epitope
	2	within amino soids 12.29 of AB





I	42. The method of claim 38, wherein the fragment is free of at least the 5
2	C-terminal amino acida in Aβ43.
1 2	43. The method of claim 38, wherein the fragment comprises up to 20
2	contiguous amino acids from Aβ.
1	44. The method of claim 39, wherein the fragment is administered with ar
2	adjuvant that enhances the immune response to the Aβ peptide.
1	45. The method of claim 44, wherein the adjuvant and the agent are
2	administered together as a composition.
1	46. The method of claim 44, wherein the adjuvant is administered before
2	the agent.
1	47. The method of claim 44, wherein the adjuvant is administered after
2	the agent.
1	48. The method of claim 44, wherein the adjuvant is alum.
1	49. The method of claim 44, wherein the adjuvant is MPL.
1	50. The method of claim 44, wherein the adjuvant is QS-21.
1.	51. The method of claim 44, wherein the adjuvant is incomplete Freund's
2	adjuvant.
-1	52. The method of claim 44, wherein the dosage of the fragment is greater
2	than 10 micrograms.
1	53. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an active fragment of Aβ
2	effective to induce a response to AB in a patient and an adjuvant.
1	54. A method of screening an antibody to A β or an active fragment of A β
2	for use in treatment of Alzheimer's disease, comprising:
3	administering an antibody that specifically binds to Aβ or a fragment of
4	AB to a transgenic animal disposed to develop characteristics of Alzheimer's disease;

- detecting a reduction in the extent or rate of development of the characteristics relative to a control transgenic animal.
- 1 55. The method of slaim 54, further comprising screening a population of antibodies to identify an antibody that binds to an epitope within amino acids 1-28 of Aβ.